

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—No 1103.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

JUST RECEIVED.

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Messrs. Kelly and Brent in Paris, price 37 1/2 cents.

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro house, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806.

HART & BARTLET

HAVE imported and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or retail. They wish to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, and Hog's lard, for which they will give Cash and Merchandise.

Lexington, December 8th, 1806.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,

HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS' & GLASS WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar, 10 do. Loaf do. 1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret, Demi-johns Shrub, & Lime Juice, 20 Cwt. Campeachy ogw 22 500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

BASI & YOUNG,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c. Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Carrying Shop, Main-street Lexington, under the firm of AL. E. & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-Smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also,

211 3-4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.

September 9th, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12th

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

by the gross, dozen or single,

THE KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1807;

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical calculations, Franklin's Almanack.

A short and easy method of calculating Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, in dollars and cents.

Velocity of Light and Sound. Application of the following passage in "Poor Richard" viz:

"He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold, or drive."

Do. of the following passage in Goldsmith, viz:

"Man needs but little here below; Nor needs that little long."

On Toleration.

Prophecy fulfilled in Bonaparte.

The Wish.

The Contented Man's Soliloquy.

Anecdotes.

Officers of the Government of Kentucky.

List of Roads from Lexington Kentucky, to

To Winchester, Virginia.

To Baltimore, Maryland.

To Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

To Vincennes, Indiana Territory.

To Abingdon, Virginia.

To Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

Table of Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Do. do. Money of the United States.

Table of the value of the Gold Coins of

England, Portugal, France and Spain, of

their present fineness, in dollars and cents,

according to the act of Congress. Regulating

Foreign Coin, passed the 9th February, 1795.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ERECTED A

FULLING-MILL.

On Boon's Creek, one mile from the Cross Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Poffon's, in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every court week, and return the Cloths Dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market price.

WM. MCALL.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellott, Esq. Petersburg, near Versailles, Woodford county—to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county—or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

SWAN TAVERN.

JOHN JONES,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the SIGN OF THE SWAN,

in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his table is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of

December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

WILSON'S GRAMMER,

For sale at this Office.

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806



RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

6mo. Nov. 1st. 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with five Gears and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

REMOVAL.

JOHN DOWNING

HAVING taken those large and elegant Brick Buildings, known by the name of

TRAVELLERS' HALL,

Near the Court-House, in this town, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, of that event; and of further informing, that he has laid in a large stock of the most genuine

Liquors & Forage,

And is fully prepared to accommodate such as may please to call on him. The superior convenience of the Building, & he occupies, together with the excellence of the accommodations in every department, & the strict attention which will be paid by himself and domestics, he hopes will ensure him a full portion of the public patronage.

Select Parties, can always be furnished with private rooms.

Lexington Dec. 8, 1806.

THE EAGLE TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends in particular and the public in general for their support and countenance, and trusts that his exertions to accommodate will induce the continuance of their patronage.

He begs leave to observe, that in addition to his former extensive house and accommodations he has procured in addition an adjoining house containing eight convenient and handsome rooms. His large Stable is constantly furnished with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Orders are active and attentive.

W. SATTERWHITE.

Dec. 15th, 1806.

HENRY CLAY,

BEING about to leave the state for three or four months, informs his Clients, that wherever they desire a continuance of their causes until his return, he has satisfactory assurances that they will be indulged. He expects but three of the Courts in which he practises will set during his absence, Fayette, Woodford, and Bourbon at their first terms. In Fayette, Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Barry, or Mr. January, will try such causes, as his clients wish disposed of without his personal exertion, and direct orders to be made preparatory to the trial of others; in Woodford, Mr. January or Mr. Blackburn; and in Bourbon, Mr. Robert Trimble, Mr. Mr. Mills, or Mr. Brown, will bestow similar attention upon his business in those courts.

8th December, 1806

NINE LIKELY

NEGROES—FOR SALE.

THE Husband, Wife, and seven Children, all Boys—the Woman about 33 years old, the Husband is her second husband, about 22 years, the oldest Boy 18, and so on down to the youngest, who is 2 years old.

They are not sold for any fault whatever, and are remarkably honest, and likely. But the owner has no use for them, having no farm. Cash in hand, will be received in payment, or a small credit for part. For the name and residence of the owner, apply to the Printer.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

ON Thursday the 15th day of January, 1807, will be sold at public auction, on the following described property

—VIZ—

That large, elegant and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

late the residence of the deceased Col. George Nicholas, with the LOT, containing five acres, on which it is situated. The convenience of the House, and elegance of situation, renders this Property infinitely more desirable than any in the Town or vicinity. A more minute and particular description of the property would be given, but it is presumed that those who may be disposed to purchase, will satisfy themselves, by examining the premises previous to the day of sale. There are

TWO OUT-LOTS.

containing five acres each, separated from the above described property, (only by a Street,) well set with grass, and enclosed with a post and rail fence; which Lots will be sold the same day. An In Lot in the town of Lexington, on High street, nearly opposite Mr. D. Dodge's Rope-walk, and extending back to Water street—this lot is high and beautiful, and has a very commanding view of the town; it has on it a small frame, and double hewed log house, both of which can be made very convenient with a little expense.

That elegant Farm, one mile south of Lexington, containing two hundred and fifty five acres, about one hundred acres cleared and under good fences—forty acres of which is excellent meadow well set with Timothy and Clover, and the balance laid off in convenient fields and grass lots; a small dwelling-house, and good barn, and constant spring and good spring-house, together with an excellent orchard of young and growing apple trees.—The convenient situation of this farm gives it probably more advantages than any other in the neighbourhood of Lexington.

Also, about forty likely Negroes, consisting of Men and women; among which are carpenters, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, and nailors, with a number of boys and girls, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, all healthy servants and generally possessing honest and upright principles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until completed. Bonds with good and approved securities will be required, on a credit of five years for the real, and three years for the personal property, to bear interest from the day of sale.

James C. O'eman.

Atty. in fact, for Samuel Smith, & Wilson C. Nicholas.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1806.

N. B. Should a sale of the house be effected on the day above stated, all the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

late the property of the deceased, will be sold on that or the succeeding day, at which time the conditions or terms of sale will be made known.

J. C.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, Pittsburgh, in Second-Street, near the corner of Liberty-Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon Planes of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16, 1806.

6m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From Lexington, on the night of the first instant, TWO HORSES, one an iron gray, his eye not remembered, about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, his mane has been reached some time past, and about one half turns to the right, and the other to the left, his head has something of the resemblance of a mule; perhaps he has a Spanish brand, as he is a Spanish horse, but am not certain. The other is a bay, six years old, about 15 hands high, very high withers, which have been a little hurt with the saddle, his mane has been a little rubbed off with the collar, his tail has been scraped with a knife near the root, a few saddle marks, both hind feet white, one of them having black spots thereon, his near hind leg is mixed with white hairs from the knee down on the out side; shod all round, with the heels of the shoe on his right fore foot broken off, paces & canters well, & trots very fast, difficult to be caught. Whoever will deliver the above horses to the subscriber, or give such information to Capt. Benj. Stout as will enable him to get them, shall be generously rewarded.

JOHN BELL.

Lexington, December 6, 1806.

16s. 10d.

FOR READY MONEY

OR good Whiskey, I will sell

COSSAC BOOTS

at Six Dollars per pair, and warrant them to be as good as have been commonly sold for nine and ten.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

Boot Maker,

Main street, corner of Main-Cross

street, Lexington.

tf.

MESSAGE
FROM THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMUNICATED TO
BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.
ON THURSDAY THE 2d DECEMBER, 1806.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

IT would have given me, fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays which have since taken place in our negotiations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi the advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed at the moment of receding to France and the United States, that the continued guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition however having been lately made, by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation, between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order therefore that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorized him to call on the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with great pleasure of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honor to themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting, and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as in private transactions, it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the question of peace or war, by commencing a hostile and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negotiations with Spain; but as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures required for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will

be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi, reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi within reach of New Orleans will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun boats authorized by an act of the last session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision for them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the Legislature, are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection, or enterprise, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprise is meditated by private individuals, against a foreign nation in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws: would they not be as reasonable, and useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States? While advertising to this branch of law it is proper to observe that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The States on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship: with Tunis alone, some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honourable functions with the integrity and good faith, which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication

on from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, defended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red river, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieut. Pike, who has ascended to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers however remain still to be explored, towards which the authorization of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to prohibit. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana, to pay of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest; and in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and an half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund, will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering however that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time, after that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury, beyond the instalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question therefore now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress

the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear; their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal; but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which, though rarely called for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation. The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because if approved, by the time the State Legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment to the Constitution, by consent of the States, necessary; because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the Constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that, if Congress approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes, the resources destined for them.

This, fellow citizens, is the state of the public interests, at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such too the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our seaport towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers, instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards keeping us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthen on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negotiations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontiers as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negotiation is prosecuted elsewhere, shall be communi-

cated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.
TH: JEFFERSON.

December 2, 1806.

BY THE
PRESIDENT of the UNITED
STATES of AMERICA.
A
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, are conspiring and confederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens, under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprises, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided; I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens, who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigors of the law. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military of the United States, or of any of the States or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprise, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means, within their power; and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice, all such offenders in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.
(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.
By the President,
(Signed)
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

We presume that the affidavit referred to in the following article, forms the basis of the president's proclamation against Colonel Burr. That it is circumstantially correct, we will not say, but there is every reason to believe it is founded on fact. The Post-Master-General of the United States is unhesitatingly mentioned as the informant, which scarcely any printer would have the temerity to do, without being certain of the correctness of his information. — *Ohio Herald.*

"A letter received in this place, [Sag Harbour, N. Y.] from a gentleman of respectability in Connecticut, which states that he, a few evenings before, had a conversation with G. Granger, esq. in which Mr. G. stated that he had information from General Eaton at the eastward, that Col. Burr had given him the offer of second in command, if he would aid in separating the western from the eastern States. — Col. Burr informed him that all the western States, except Ohio, were ripe for enterprise — that he was amply provided with provisions and merchandize, had boat boats building at Marietta, and could have a hundred thousand dollars in specie, at half an hour's notice. Mr. Granger enquired if he would certify what he had declared, and on being answered in the affirmative, he immediately forwarded the intelligence to the president of the United States."



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 22.

We understand that our legislature were engaged with closed doors on Friday and Saturday.

On the 5th November the American forces returned from the bank of the Sabine to Natchitoches; Gen. Wilkinson having made an arrangement with the Spanish governor, by which the Spaniards are not to pass the Sabine, nor the Americans the Anoyafunda, during the pendency of the negotiations between the two governments.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his correspondent in this town, dated Washington City, December 4. "The president has recommended a suspension of the non-importation bill. A bill for that purpose, was introduced by Mr. Randolph to-day, and twice read. It is expected to pass without opposition. A favourable issue is expected from our negotiation at St. James's, or this would not have been so promptly acted on."

THE DEATH

OF THE

HON. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE,

Attorney General for the United

States of America, was announced

to the Legislature of this state on

Tuesday last, by general Russell, a

member of the house of representa-

tives, from Fayette county, stand-

ing in his place, in the following

impressive and interesting manner:

MR. SPEAKER,

I rise to announce to the house

an event, which cannot but be con-

sidered a misfortune to the western

country; and, indeed, to the whole

United States of America. The

death of a patriot who has support-

ed with honor to himself and ad-

vantage to his country a character

unfulfilled, whilst acting a conspic-

uous and eminently useful part on

the great theatre of active life, must

be an event calculated to produce

unutterable sorrow to the friends of

liberty throughout the world.

Is there a bosom within these

walls, which throbs with the honest

feelings of patriotism, that will not

be susceptible of the most unfeigned

sensibility, when the house is in-

formed that the Hon. John Brecken-

ridge is now no more! Alas! it

was but the day before yesterday he

paid, in the prime of life and the

zenith of his usefulness, the unavoi-

dable debt of nature.

But whilst we have ample cause

to lament the loss of this great and

distinguished ornament of human

nature, let not his country be ac-

cused of a want of inclination, in

decreting him those marks of ap-

probation, which will act as an in-

centive to virtue and promote the

public welfare, by inducing those

who are to follow him to imitate his

praise-worthy actions.

That bright constellation of patri-

ots, whose genius shone forth with

resplendent lustre in 1801, are gra-

dually dropping off from the busy

scenes of life. Mason the Cato and

pride of Virginia, is gone forever;

and Breckenridge, whose talents

claim and have received the ap-

plause of his countrymen, is now an

inanimate, a lifeless corpse! The

integrity of Jackson has secured to

him a distinguished standing in the

archives of the national gratitude;

and whilst talents and honesty are

considered as the proper attributes

of statesmen, his noble stand against

corruption will always, with affec-

tionate respect, be recollected by

his fellow citizens.

In the unadorned language of

sincerity, I call the attention of the

citizens of Kentucky, to a recollec-

tion (if it is possible they can have

been forgotten) of the services of

the late Attorney General of the

Whereupon General Russell of-

fered the following resolution, which

was unanimously entered into by

the Senate and House of Represent-

atives:—

Resolved, by the Senate and

House of Representatives, that as a

mark of approbation due to the tal-

ents, and political services of the

late Honorable John Breckenridge,

a citizen of the commonwealth of

Kentucky, and Attorney General

of the United States of America,

the members of the legislature will

wear crape on the left arm, as a

badge of mourning, for the space

of thirty days; and that the officers

of the government as well as the

bar of Kentucky be and they are

hereby requested to do the same.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 3d.

Mr. Grundy moved and laid on the

table the following resolutions, viz.,

In General Assembly.

Whereas it is considered of impor-

tance, that the citizens living under

the same government should be correctly

informed of the views, and intentions

of every portion of the community; and

as the sentiments of the people of Ken-

tucky, may be misunderstood by those

who, from their remote situation, have

not an opportunity of judging of the

disposition which the citizens of this

state entertain towards the general go-

vernment; and as an expression of the

public will through their representatives,

is deemed the most effectual mode to

prevent any misapprehension of our sen-

timents which might be occasioned by

the conduct of individuals, or might

grow out of misrepresentation—

Resolved, Therefore, by the general

assembly, that the people of Kentucky,

feel the strongest attachment to the

federal government and consider a dis-

memberment of the union as the great-

est evil which could befall them, and

would view with abhorrence any indi-

vidual or set of individuals who should

attempt to separate us from those who

interests are so intimately connected

with our own, and for whom the people

of Kentucky entertain an unchangeable

attachment, arising from a lively re-

collection of their united efforts for liberty.

Resolved, That the people of Ken-

tucky have entire confidence in the

present administration of the general go-

vernment, and have no doubt that such

measures will be pursued, as are best

calculated to secure us peace and tran-

quillity, and at the same time preserve

our national honor from insult.

Resolved, That the governor of this

state be requested to transmit copies of

the foregoing resolutions to the president

of the United States, to the executives

of the different states, and to our pre-

sent senators and representatives in con-

gress.

Thursday, Dec. 4th.

On the motion of Mr. Grundy,

The house took up the resolution

which was read and laid on the table

by him yesterday; which being read was

unanimously agreed to.

CHILLICOTHE, Dec. 11.

On Tuesday the second inst. the

Governor of this State sent the fol-

lowing confidential communication

to both houses of the Legislature:

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

A number of concurrent circum-

stances, received from sources on

which the greatest possible reliance

may be placed, warrants a belief,

that some hostile expedition is on foot

inimical to the peace and interest of

the United States, as well as calcu-

lated to prove ruinous to the peace

and prosperity of the western part

thereof. As chief magistrate of

this state, I have thought it a duty

I owe to my fellow citizens, to this

state, and to the general govern-

ment, to lay the information I have

received before the representatives

of the people, that their united wis-

dom might direct to some means of

prevention, as far as in their power,

towards counteracting the evil de-

signs.

I have it from a gentleman of

great respectability, clothed by the

United States with a public charac-

ter, that a person living near Mari-

etta, on the Ohio river, but out

of the jurisdiction of this state, has

avowed himself an agent of a gen-

tleman late high in office in the U-

nited States, and is empowered,

and is actually preparing a flotilla,

consisting of from ten to fifteen bat-

teaux, forty feet long, on the Mus-

kingum river, and is purchasing up

provisions to load them with, and

endeavoring to engage active, en-

terprizing young men, to sail there-

in down the Ohio, who are promi-

sed pay and rations from the time of

engagement, with promises of fu-

ture fortunes, &c.—that this agent

proposed to two gentlemen of great

respectability to join in a plan, sug-

gested by his principal, and which he

had engaged in, which would pro-

vide for them ample fortunes: cure

which plan was to attack and seize

the city of New-Orleans and its

dependencies, the money in the bank

and treasury (which amounts to up-

wards of two millions of dollars)

the military stores, and a fine park

of French brass artillery laying there

and to erect a government inde-

pendent of the United States, un-

der the protection of a foreign Eu-

ropean power, and finally to force,

or draw the people of the western

country to secede from the Union,

by sundry means pointed out.

It has also been suggested, that

three different small armaments be-

low this, on the Ohio, are prepa-

ring to join this expedition, and if

all are permitted to join, will amount

to thirteen hundred men, the force

designed to commence operations

with—and from which, owing to

the disaffection of the people of that

territory, and the expectation that

the American troops will be kept

in motion by another power, success

is strongly calculated on. It is also

strongly suspected that a foreign

gentleman, friendly to the enter-

prize, has pecuniary means equal to

the extent and wants thereof, at

command.

On Friday last, I received a com-

munication from a general officer in

the militia, in the first division, in-

forming me, that two boats loaded

with artillery, muskets and bayo-

nets, new, and of French manu-

facture, passed down the Ohio, on

board of which were gentlemen

who spoke the French language;

that for want of legal authority he

was not able to gratify his patriotic

wishes in arresting them.

Under this state of things, it is

submitted whether the public en-

ergies of Ohio ought not to be di-

rected towards counteracting that

part of the preparing forces within

our jurisdiction, on the Muskingum

river, and the securing the agent

preparing them, if possible? And in-

deed, it is thought other forces may

be sent to the Ohio, and the liber-

ality of government, in per-

manently appointing the brave Ge-

neral Beresford as Commander in

chief at Buenos Ayres, with the

same salary as possessed by the Span-

ish governor, viz. 10,000l. per an-

num.

A COURT OF APPEALS,

For the 42d Regiment of Kentucky

Militia.

2 WILL meet at the house of John

Kiefer, in the town of Lexington, on

Saturday the 3d day of January, 1807, at

10 o'clock A. M. where all those delin-

quents who were fined at the last Re-

gimental court for the assessment of fines,

who may think themselves aggrieved, will be

heard—Those who cannot personally at-

tend, may state their excuses in writing,

on oath, and leave the same with either

of the Field officers, on or before that

day.

George Trotter Jr. Lt. C. C.

December 17, 1806. 5t

TO BE RENTED,

FOR the next year, the farm whereon

Capt. William Stevenson lived this year,

supposed to be fifty or sixty acres of

cleared land, about eight acres of me-

dow, two good dwelling houses, and o-

ther convenient out-houses, situated

convenient for the reception of two fa-

milies. Immediate possession will be

given. Also a number of

NEGROES

to be hired by private contract, two of

them Carpenters, and one of them a

good Cook. For terms apply to

Leonard Young.

20th December 1806. 2t

TATE'S CREEK MILLS.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

The following tale is said to be founded on a fact.

From the Luzerne Federalist.

A while before the amputation, Of this from Britain's warlike nation, A Suffolk Yankee somewhat witty, A peddling went to New-York City. I need not to the knowing tell What Jonathan took down to sell; For they well know that Suffolk's staple Is bowls and dishes made of maple. In every street, in every square, Jonathan tried to sell his ware. But all in vain—I'll tell you why, (A far 'nt reason) none would buy. I told you Jonathan had wit, So he on this expedient hit, To sell his ware and fill his purse, ('Twas better to so than worse.) Some British ships of war were there, (Their streamers floating in the air.) Their sails all bent, and every day Expecting to put out to sea. The Yankee got, but how's a mystery, (That's not revealed in any history) A naval officer's suit throughout, In which, when dress'd he sallied out, And with bold air, a merchant's store Entered where he had been before; Then thus quoth he—"Our Commodore

withes A quantity of wooden dishes; If you have any that are neat, We'll take a parcel for the fleet." Old Wholefare did not recognize The Yankee in his fine disguise, And thus with serious air replied, "I think, sir, you can be supplied; Altho' sir, I have none on hand, There's some in town, I understand, And if to-morrow you'll send up, I'll have them ready in my shop. Any thing else, sir? 'ny thing more? Nothing wanted from the store?" The Yankee bowing, deaconaire, Replied, "nothing but the ware." Then march'd as swift as an express, And quick returned his home made drefs. No sooner was he rigg'd complete, When Wholefare waddled down the street,

"Your luck is bad, my friend," quoth he "You've all your ware on hand I see;" "Yes," quoth the Yankee, "and I wish I'd never seen a wooden dish, I don't believe I ever shall Be able all my load to sell." Quoth Wholefare, "friend it all a force is, To think to sell when cash so scarce is, Besides your price's to out of reason, You won't sell tho' you wait the season; But yet to oblige yet I don't care, To take a portion of your ware. Nay, friend, as you are here a stranger, And are of being press'd in danger, (The offers out of kindness meant) If you'll deduct fifteen per cent, I'll take the load." "Nay," quoth the Yankee,

"I'll neither take ye up nor thank ye, I'll sooner throw my ware away, Than fall a groat from what I say." Wholefare concluded in a trice 'Twas best to give the man his price, So paid to Jonathan his gold, Thinking his ware already sold. 'Twas said for more than half a year, The merchant's shelves were filled with ware, And that he edr'd the British navy, For serving him a trick so curvy. The Yankee as you well may guess, Was highly pleased with his success. And home to Suffolk straight he hied, And told his friends the trick he tried, And often now as round the fire The social glass and pipe inspire, The old man makes his neighbors stare, Relating how he sold his ware.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

HUMOUR.

Some years since, male fashions of jackets and neckcloths prevailed among the females, but the ladies have since determined to differ from the gentlemen as much as possible—therefore, while our Beaux carry their hands in their pockets, our Belles carry their pockets in their hands.

A merchant in N. York, enquired of a countryman, the character of a Deacon; his neighbor, who made a great profession of religion, and had applied to the merchant for a credit. The countryman said, that God-ward the Deacon, was accounted a very honest upright man; but that Man-ward, he was little twistical or fo!

At a late Town meeting, in Suffolk county N. J. a person who had been formerly a Justice of the Peace, was elected and accepted of the office of Constable, a bye-stander observed that he would not give a d—n for a man who would accept of the office of Constable after he had been a Justice. The old gentleman observed that he could not give a d—n for a man who could not learn to step down as well as up in a Republican Government.

Mode of Courtship in Greenland.

It is generally observed that women enter into matrimony with more willingness, and less anxious care and solicitude, than men; for which many reasons arise. The

women of Greenland are, however, in many cases an exception to this general rule. A Greenland having fixed his affection, acquaints his parents with it, and they acquaint the parents of the girl.—Upon this, two female negotiators are sent to her, who, left they should shock her delicacy, do not enter directly on the subject of their embassy, but launch out in praises of the lover they mean to recommend—of his house, his furniture, and whatever else belongs to him; but they dwell most particularly on his dexterity in catching seals. She, pretending to be affronted, runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires. After this the two females, having gained a tacit consent from her parents, search for her; and, on discovering her lurking place, drag her by force to the house of her lover, and there leave her. For some days she sits with dishevelled hair, silent and dejected, refusing every kind of sustenance; and at last, if kind entreaties cannot prevail upon her, she is compelled by force, and even by blows, to complete the marriage with her husband. It sometimes happens, that when the female match-makers arrive to propose a lover to a Greenland young woman, she either faints, or escapes to the uninhabited mountains, where she remains, till she be discovered and carried back by some of her relations, or is forced by hunger and cold to return. In both these cases she previously cuts off her hair, which is an infallible indication that she is determined never to marry.

This peculiar disposition of the Greenland women, is not derived from nature, whose dictates and influence are nearly the same in all regions and climates; it proceeds from the horror which arises at the slavish and dependent state of the wives of that country; and the still more abject and dejected state of the widows. The wives, besides being obliged to do every servile office, are frequently subjected to the merciless corrections of their husbands. The widows, when they have no longer a husband to hunt and fish for them, are destitute of every resource, and frequently perish of hunger. Hence matrimony, which in most places makes the condition of women more independent and comfortable, among the Greenland women renders it truly wretched. No wonder, therefore, that they enter into it with so much reluctance and regret.

A mild and effectual mode of reproofing Servants.

The late Mr. Hayward, of Chester, was remarkable for retaining his servants a considerable number of years, which, he has often observed, was more the effect of a gentle than severe mode of reproofing them. As for instance, when a servant, waiting at table, has been so far neglected as to suffer him to wait for a clean plate, he has risen and done that office; when the servant apologized for the neglect, he has received for answer, "There was no harm done—your head was upon other business, and it is impossible you can attend to two things at once." So if his garden was neglected, he would take a spade in the presence of his gardener, and falling to work, extort a similar apology from him; which he returned with, "Don't disturb yourself; you've something else to think of, and you can't possibly mind my business and your own together." Two or three of these quaint, but keen rebukes served him for more than thirty years; and he found them abundantly more salutary, and far less troublesome, than any violent scoldings or oaths that could possibly be made use of.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Carey, a missionary in India to his friend in Eainburg.

Sept. 27, 1805.

The means afforded of spreading gospel light, by dispersing the word of God, and pamphlets, have been great, and the exertions of our friends very generous; and though the light struck up be but as a spark, it has glanced upon very many. Yet, from a calculation made a few days ago, it appears that it will require the expenditure of a sum not less than 250,000. sterling, to furnish every twelfth person in Bengal with a New Testament, at the cheapest rate that we can print them: What then must we say of the whole of Hindoostan and the surrounding countries? The prospect on one side almost sinks our hopes; but the promise and faithfulness of God encourages us to go on.—"The earth must be

filled with the knowledge of the Lord." This knowledge must be conveyed by the word of his grace, published and preached. Compared with the greatness of the work, the means are but small; and perhaps three fourths of those means which God has committed to his church are withheld, by the influence of custom, preconceived opinions of church government, timidity, conformity to the world, luxury, covetousness, or other evils; perhaps few feel as they ought, the sin of not devoting ALL their talents, influence and substance to the Lord.

JOHN BEDFORD of Philadelphia, has obtained a patent for making "Iron bound Boots and Shoes," which is stated to be "one of the most economical inventions ever offered to the consideration of the public, for it not only saves immense labour, but materials also. He says, after noticing the facility with which the shoes are made, that if one man and a boy can make as many as six men could, and each pair of those will wear as long as two pair of the others, this new plan evidently makes a man and a boy equivalent to the work of 12 men on the old plan, and saves half the usual consumption of leather; and should this improvement be extended over the whole of the United States the saving of leather will be immense.—New York Herald.

"These goods are principally adapted to the use of people whose occupations cause them to wear out a great number of shoes, and who want strong serviceable shoes at a low price. They would suit farmers, people employed at iron works, brick makers, brick layers, carpenters, seafaring men, and all persons who work in wet or damp places as they are much more water proof than the common kind. Country store keepers and the owners of slaves in the southern states, will find it highly to their interest to purchase these goods, as they are not only more serviceable, but cheaper than the common kind, and possess this singular advantage, that the wearer may mend them himself without any difficulty.

THE STRANGER IN IRELAND.

Mr. Carr the celebrated tourist has paid a visit to Ireland last year, and published his observations on that country in a single volume, which we strenuously recommend to the perusal of all those who wish to receive correcter opinions respecting that country than they could have imbibed from the petulant writers who have hitherto indulged their vanity in writing about a people whom they had neither the heart nor understanding, perhaps not even the opportunity to understand. We think this a good sequel to the tour of the candid and philosophic Arthur Young.

We mean to give copious extracts from this work. Of the style of Mr. Carr we own ourselves to be no admirers. At affectation renders it extremely hurtful, at times, to the sense of the classical scholar. But his conceptions are frequently correct, his reflections playful and not often injudicious. And he generally displays considerable felicity in hitting off the characteristic features of a people.—Peoples friend.

"The common Irish marry very young, and hence there are very few spurious children in that country, and infanticide is scarcely ever heard of.

"The native pride of the low Irish is ill directed by ignorance, but the frequent source of many of their better qualities. Although there are many beggars in Dublin, and in other towns; yet to be reduced to beggary, is thought so odious, that no one would set up for a beggar, more than he would for a prophet, in his own country. No one, however pinched, would ask for alms in his own neighborhood. An intelligent friend of mine told me, that a miserable creature, who went by the name of Dr. Donnelly, although in a state of actual penury, would never accept of a bit of pork, a potatoe, or drink of milk, if offered him; but preferred eating offal from a dunghill, to the idea of being supported as an object of charity. After a fast of three days, he has been known to refuse proffered victuals. This man one day went twenty-seven miles with a letter for a gentleman to his daughter at school: arriving early in the morning, the servant girl, upon opening the door, after a loud and consequential double rap, was much surprised to see this wretch in rags, and, without asking him any questions, she said, "go along, we have

got nothing for you." The Doctor immediately returned home, without delivering the letter, making a distance of 54 Irish miles without having broken his fast.

"There have been instances of gentlemen opening gratuitous schools upon their estates, and, from ignorance of the character of their own countrymen, they have been surprised to find that frequently the poor people would not send their children; they forgot that native pride which revolts at eleemosynary aid. In such an instance as this, if the independent spirit of the parent had been flattered, by calling for the payment of only a tester at the end of the year towards the discharge of some of the expences incident to the establishment, the child would not have been withheld from it.

"The attachment of the low Irish to their children is very great. To play with her child is the highest delight of the mother: and, for this indulgence, she will, by an injudicious, but natural miscalculation of maternal duty, omit the care of herself and her house: nor is the piety of their affection to their parents less distinguishable. Ireland is not cursed with English poor-laws; there are no pauper-houses there, into which a child, in the full vigor of life and health, can cast the hoary-headed, infirm author of his days, as he would a loathsome incumbrance, to languish out the poor remains of life under the neglect or barbarity of a parochial officer, deserted by the being to whom he has imparted existence, and cut off from all the endearments of filial gratitude. It is a rare sight to see, in Ireland, an aged parent begging for bread; he has rarely the necessity of appealing, in want and anguish, to him

"That doth the ravens feed, 'Tis providently catered for the sparrow."

"Of the extreme hardihood of the Irish, the following instances are given. Mr. Gordon, in his history of the Irish Rebellion, says, 'The hardihood and agility of the labouring classes of the Irish, were on this (speaking of an affair at Gorey) and other occasions, in the course of the rebellion, very remarkable. Their swiftness of foot and activity in passing over brooks and ditches were such, that they could not always in crossing the fields be overtaken by horsemen; and with so much strength of constitution were they found to be endowed, that to kill them was difficult, many after a multitude of stabs, not expiring until their necks were cut across.' Another remarkable instance is mentioned by the author, respecting the recovery of a rebel named Charles Davis, of Ennisferry, a glazier, 'who, after having subsisted on the body of a cock for four days, in a loathsome hole where he was concealed, was discovered in the act of running away from his lurking-place, & brought to Venegar-hill, where he was shot through the body and one of his arms, and violently struck in several parts of the head with a pike, which however penetrated not into the brain, & was thrown into a grave on his back, with a heap of earth and stones over him. His faithful dog having scraped away the covering from his face, and cleansed it by licking the blood, he returned to life, after an interment of twelve hours, and is now living in perfect health.'

"In battle on shore and at sea, the Irish soldier and sailor have been remarkable for their valor, feadleness and subordination; no considerable portion of the population of Ireland may be found on board of our ships of war. As far back as Spencer's time, the bravery of the Irish soldier was honorably mentioned. That happy genius says, 'I have heard some great warriors say, that in all the services which they had seen abroad in foreign countries, they never saw a more comely man than an Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely to his charge.'

"An Irishman and a bull form a twin-thought in an Englishman's mind: long and inveterate prejudices have made them as inseparable in reflection as a bull and his horns. I went to France in the full persuasion of seeing a race of lean men, and found them of the ordinary size and stature; and many of them of a bulk and vigor that an untravelled Englishman would reluctantly give credit to. I went to Ireland expecting a bull to fly out of every Irishman's mouth every third time he spoke. That the lower

classes make bulls, I believe, because I have been well informed that they do, and because the lower classes of other countries make them also. It may happen that the lower Irish make more, on account of the uncommon quickness of their thoughts and the volubility of their speech. A common Irishman seldom gives himself time for reflection; and before a question is half delivered, the whole of his answer is discharged, and another ready to follow; and moreover, if he knows nothing of the subject on which he is asked, he is sure to give some, and generally an instantaneous reply. The following circumstance, which occurred last year in London, is a tolerable instance of a low Irishman speaking with that sort of precipitation. An Irish labouring bricklayer laid a wager with his companion and fellow-labourer, that he could not carry him on his hod (a frame with a handle, which bricklayers use for carrying mortar upon their shoulders) up a ladder to the top of a high house and bring him down again safely; the bet was taken and won. As Pat, who rode upon the hod alighted, he said, "By Jafus, he tripped once as we were coming down, and I was in hopes 'I should have won my wager.' A similar want of reflection induced the following whimsical observation. During a severe gale of wind, an Irishman, who was going to England to work in the harvest there, told the captain of the packet, who appeared to be much fatigued with his attention to his vessel; "Now, do go below, my honey, and take a nap; and, if we strike, never fear but I'll tell you of it."

JOS. GRAY.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite melsrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise, of the latest importations, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Which will be sold cheap for cash Lexington November 16, 1806

Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, 10 — Jamaica Spirits, 10 — Madeira L. P. } WINES, 10 — Sherry, 4 — Colemanar, 4 — Port, 8 — Pepper, 10 — Brimstone, 6 — Alum, 15 — Copperas, 10 — Ginger, 10 — Madder, 8 — Chocolate, 50 boxes Segars, 1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Logwood, 10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS 10 do. Hyson Skin, 35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days. A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

Strayed or Stolen, From Louisville, a handsome, large BLACK HORSE,

15 hands a inches high, 8 or 9 years old next spring, with a bulky mane and tail, trots and paces well, in all probability, if not stolen, he will make towards Fayette county, as he was there raised. A reward of

Ten Dollars, will be given to any person who will deliver the above horse to Thomas January, Lexington, or to me, on Harrod's creek, Jefferson county.

5t Aaron Fontaine.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

8th December 1806.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on Thursday the first day of January next at 12 o'clock. By order of the President & Directors, JOHN L. MARTIN, C. K. I. C.

11 Jan.

WHEAT WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good, clean, merchantable Wheat, to be delivered at Thomas Lewis's mill, three miles below Lexington; for which they will give a higher price than has been customary, and advance a part in cash, on the delivery of the Wheat. For further particulars, apply to John Jordan jun. or messrs. Samuel and George Trotter in Lexington; or at the mill above alluded to.

THO. LEWIS & JACOB M'CONATHY. N. B. Country work will be done at said mill.

November 26, 1806.

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WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky